From Upper Silesia to Luxembourg?
A forgotten chapter in the history of European legal integration

Michel Erpelding, 3 October 2018
Upper Silesia (in red) after the Versailles Treaty (Wikimedia Commons)
Hans Heinrich XV, prince of Pless (Bundesarchiv)
Polish minors in Bielschowitz/Bielszowice
(United Nations Archives at Geneva)
Postage stamp issued by the Inter-Allied Commission in Upper Silesia, 1920 (wikimedia commons)
Polish insurgents with improvised armoured car, May 1920
(wikimedia commons)
French patrol in Katowice/Kattowitz during the plebiscite of 20 March 1921 (Gallica – Bibliothèque nationale de France)
Results of the Upper Silesian plebiscite (Gallica – Bibliothèque nationale de France)
Jean Monnet in 1922
(Fondation Jean Monnet pour l’Europe, Lausanne)
3rd meeting of the German-Polish Conference on Upper Silesia, Geneva, 24 November 1921
(United Nations Archives at Geneva)
The Mixed Commission and its secretariat on 15 July 1937
(Siedem Groszy, 16 July 1937/Silesian Digital Library)
Felix Calonder
(1863-1952)

(Swiss Confederation)

(United Nations Archives at Geneva)
Vol. 1 of President Calonder’s Opinions
(Walter de Gruyter, 1937)
The Arbitral Tribunal in 1924:
Schneider (D), Kaeckenbeeck (B), Kałużniacki (PL)
(Oberschlesien im Bild, 14 March 1924/Silesian Digital Library)
Georges Kaeckenbeeck
(1892-1973)

(The Hague Academy of International Law)

(United Nations Archives at Geneva)
Definition of ‘evocation’ in Ferrière’s Law Dictionary (1771),
(Archive.org/University of Ottawa)
Vol. 1 of the Arbitral Tribunal’s published decisions, (Walter de Gruyter, 1929)
Under the 1922 Geneva Convention on Upper Silesia between Germany and Poland, individual petitions had been presented, with eminently satisfactory results. Up to 1937, when the Convention had ceased to exist, the encroachments of the nazi regime in Silesia had been stopped by the exercise of that right. The right of petition had also been

Maurice L. Perlzweig of the World Jewish Congress
before the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, 17 June 1949
(Official Document System of the United Nations)
Villa Vauban, seat of the Court of the ECSC, 1952-1958. (Photothèque de la Ville de Luxembourg)
Thank you!